

# Insider Threat

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## 1. Identification

Detection Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- DLP alerts</li><li>- SIEM anomalies</li><li>- Endpoint monitoring</li><li>- User reports</li><li>- Access outside work hours or unusual geolocation</li><li>- Mass downloads or transfers</li></ul>
Red Flags	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Accessing files unrelated to the job</li><li>- Forwarding sensitive files to a personal email</li><li>- Deleting logs or disabling controls</li><li>- Disgruntled behavior or recent HR action</li></ul>
Initial Triage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Identify user(s) involved</li><li>- Scope of unauthorized access</li><li>- Determine if the real-time threat is ongoing</li></ul>

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## 2. Containment

Immediate Containment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Disable user accounts (AD, VPN, SaaS)</li><li>- Block network access</li><li>- Prevent remote logins and email forwarding</li></ul>
Preserve Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Do not wipe the device yet</li><li>- Image affected systems and copy logs</li><li>- Monitor user activity in stealth if the ongoing investigation is needed</li></ul>
Secure Data Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Restrict access to affected files</li><li>- Apply audit logs and retention for involved repositories</li></ul>
Coordinate with HR & Legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- If the user is active, involve HR for controlled confrontation</li><li>- Legal must review investigation boundaries</li></ul>

### 3. Investigation

Forensic Imaging	Create disk and memory images of endpoint(s). Do not alter original evidence.
Log Review	Analyze: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- File access logs</li><li>- VPN/remote access logs</li><li>- Email forwarding rules</li><li>- USB connection logs</li><li>- GitHub/Cloud uploads</li></ul>
Data Access Audit	Identify what sensitive/confidential data was accessed, copied, or moved.
Behavioral Timeline	Build a timeline of suspicious activities: first sign to containment.
Stakeholder Interviews	Interview supervisors, coworkers, and HR for context and behavioral patterns.
Legal & Compliance Review	Ensure all investigative steps are legally defensible (e.g., wiretapping laws, employee rights).

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### 4. Remediation & Recovery

System Cleanup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Remove backdoors, exfil scripts, and scheduled tasks</li><li>- Close accounts and reset access controls</li></ul>
Restore File Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Check for altered or deleted data and restore from backup if needed</li></ul>
Patch Access Gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Implement least privilege where abuse occurred</li><li>- Remove orphaned or unnecessary accounts</li></ul>
HR Disciplinary Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Depending on findings: reprimand, suspension, termination, or legal referral</li></ul>
Update Monitoring Rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Add new behavior indicators to detection systems for future alerts</li></ul>

## 5. Reporting & Documentation

### 5.1 Evidence Collected

- Endpoint forensic images
- Email logs and attachments
- Security camera footage (if applicable)
- DLP alerts and file transfer logs
- Employee chat history (Teams, Slack)
- Witness statements/interviews

### 5.2 Timeline of Events

- Time
- Action taken

### 5.3 Communications & Notification

- Audience
- Method
- Notes

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## 6. Lessons Learned / Review

What worked well? (e.g., fast detection, good containment)

What failed? (e.g., over-privileged access, lack of logging)

### **Preventative actions:**

- Tighten access reviews
- Increase user behavior monitoring
- Expand DLP rules
- Adjust the offboarding process

✓ **Quick Checklist**

- ✓ Detect unusual activity
- ✓ Isolate user access
- ✓ Preserve evidence
- ✓ Forensic analysis
- ✓ Notify HR/Legal
- ✓ Interview and document
- ✓ Patch process gaps
- ✓ Conduct lessons learned